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11 May 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: US-USSR GNP Comparisons

The attached memorandum and Table were forwarded to Colonel L.D. Badgett, USAF Academy, Colorado, per his request.

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### MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: US-USSR GNP Comparisons

- 1. The burden of defense cannot be measured from US-USSR GNP comparisons in dollars. Defense burden is correctly measured by calculating the defense share of GNP when both defense and GNP are stated in domestic prices. In the USSR, defense burden must be defined within the context of Soviet GNP in ruble prices. This calculation shows a greater burden for the USSR than the US, i.e., 11-13% for the USSR vs 5% for the US.
- 2. US-USSR dollar comparisons of GNP and defense will never give accurate indications of defense burden. The methodology behind the comparisons makes this impossible.
  - a. Our estimates of Soviet defense spending in dollars measure the cost of producing the Soviet defense effort in the US based on US resource costs, scarcities and transformation rates. These, of course, have no relevance for the USSR.
  - b. The dollar figure that shows Soviet GNP to be half of US GNP is the geometric average of ruble and dollar GNP comparisons. Ruble and dollar comparisons yield different but equally valid results. The dollar comparison measures the relative ability of the two countries to produce the Soviet mix of output; ruble comparisons measure relative ability to produce US output. The geometric average is an approximate measure of relative ability to produce a mix of output that lies between the actual output mixes.
- 3. Ruble and dollar comparisons yield very different results because the patterns of output and prices vary greatly between the US and the USSR. Dollar prices place greater weight on output of investment and defense in which the USSR specializes; ruble prices place greater weight on consumer

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goods in which the US has an absolute and relative advantage. Underlying the comparisons is the assumption that each country could switch to the other's mix of output with no change in unit costs or prices. The dollar comparison assumes that the US could shift to the Soviet output mix with no change in the dollar value of GNP. Ruble comparisons assume the Soviets could shift to US output patterns with no change in ruble GNP. Because each country is better equipped to produce its own output mix, dollar comparisons favor the USSR while ruble comparisons favor the US. Soviet GNP is larger, relative to US GNP if the comparison is made in dollars. When a single, dollar figure for Soviet GNP is required we use the geometric average of ruble and dollar comparisons. In theory it provides a comparison less biased than either of the comparisons in national prices.

Attachment: as stated

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US and USSR: Comparisons of GNP

	Billion	n 1955	O)	Billio	illion 1976	Dolla	-	•
	USSR	as	USSR as	USSR	Sn	USSR as	Soviet GNP Geometric Mean \$ billion 1976 USSR as \$ 0	USSR as & of US
1960	177	498	36	574	986	28	448	45
1965	226	624	36	755	1240	61	582	47
1966	241	099	37	798	1313	64	618	47
1961	253	699	38	835	1349	62	653	48
1968	268	669	38	882	1408	63	069	49
1969	277	720	38	912	1444	63	712	49
1970	298	719	41	978	1440	89	764	53
1971	311	746	42	1020	1481	69	794	54
1972	317	191	40	1044	1568	29	810	25
1973	340	843	40	1114	1653	29	861	52
1974	354	825	43	1163	1630	71	905	55
1975	362	814	44	1187	1609	74	922	57
1976	377	898	43	1245	1706	73	098	56